



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the text, was not sound because the received Hebrew text does not represent the original usage of the names in question. The attack upon the validity of the Hebrew text is based upon the claim that the various recensions of the Greek text show that in many cases the names in the text upon which the Septuagint was based were different from the names now appearing in the corresponding Hebrew passages. Incidentally, it is rather edifying to find the champions of traditional orthodoxy leading in an attack upon the reliability of the Hebrew text of the Hexateuch. Professor Skinner, who completed the International Critical Commentary on Genesis in 1910, sets himself here the task of examining the claims of this new school of textual critics.

Professor Skinner brings to the task great diligence and adequate scholarship. He shows himself thoroughly at home in the principles and methods of textual criticism, and he has no difficulty in exposing the weaknesses of the new school of critics. He has met all of their attacks fairly and squarely and has carried off the honors of the day. The nature of the questions at issue makes the discussion necessarily complicated and detailed and none but the serious student need expect to understand it or derive benefit from it. But for such workers, the volume will stand as the standard reply to the latest attempt to discredit modern criticism.

#### **Biblical Libraries—A Sketch of Library History**

from 3400 B.C. to A.D. 150. By E. C. Richardson. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1914. Pp. 252. \$1.25.

This is an ambitious book. The task undertaken involves familiarity with a long and varied period of the world's history. The term "biblical" is interpreted very liberally, thus making it possible to include some libraries that had little connection with biblical affairs. In so long a stretch, we can hardly expect that all the dates should be brought up to date; but Hammurapi is now known to have reigned from 2123 to 2081 B.C. Consequently, the sixth year of Sesostriis was not during that period and the 37 Bedouin who visited Egypt then cannot, on that ground at least, be identified with the Hebrews. The "biblical" lore of the author is not always adequate. Scholars will hardly agree that the ark of the covenant was after all only a bookcase, nor that "the greater part of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers can be readily divided up into the brief original documents." We expect librarians to be exact and careful; but the proofreading of this booklet is very bad; the punctuation in particular is most unsatisfactory. But anyone interested in the history of library development will find here a great deal of information for which he will be grateful.

**History of the Hebrews: Their Political, Social, and Religious Development, and Their Contribution to World-Betterment.** With maps and charts. By F. K. Sanders. New York: Scribner, 1914. Pp. xiii+367. \$1.00.

This volume is intended to serve as a textbook for classes willing to devote a year's study to Hebrew history at the rate of three recitations per week. The machinery or external method of the book is admirable. The chapters are subdivided into brief sections, in all 534 in number. These lend themselves readily to the assignment of material for preparation. Appendix I gives an outline of the whole history classified under one hundred headings. Appendix II gives a list of special readings definitely assigned section by section, so that the student may know where to find other reading upon any special topic. The choice of literature selected for reference is very good. Twenty-four maps and charts illustrate and illuminate the text. Lists of questions are frequently interspersed in the text which serve the student as a guide in review and come to the aid of the less effective class of teachers. The point of view and spirit of the volume are modern and the whole book is well adapted to the purpose of giving youths an intelligent survey of the course of Hebrew history. It would serve well as a guide to the study of that history by students in the latter part of a high-school or academy course and by those in the earlier half of the college curriculum.

**The Son of Man.** By A. C. Zenos. New York: Scribner, 1914. Pp. 137. \$0.60.

This volume of the "Short Course Series" contains seven studies on the different aspects of the redemptive ministry of Christ as the Son of Man, based on statements in the Gospel of Mark. It is only as humanity asserts itself in the world that it dominates brutal forces: the work of Jesus as the Savior of mankind is the highest manifestation of this universal principle. But redemption to be sure and adequate must be the work of one who is himself in no need of redemption. Dr. Zenos bears in mind these two aspects of the character of Christ; his book is very readable and helpful.

**Live and Learn.** By Washington Gladden. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 159. \$1.00.

This is a series of addresses on learning to think, to speak, to see, to hear, to give, to serve, to win, and to wait. Dr. Gladden's book is very practical and will not fail to interest not only the young people for which it is primarily meant but others who are no longer young. The style is racy and bright.